

Date: Mon, 18 Apr 94 04:30:02 PDT  
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>  
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu  
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu  
Precedence: Bulk  
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V94 #429  
To: Info-Hams

## Today's Topics:

3V8AS - Anyone Get a Card?  
Callbook on line?  
e of) Yaesu, Icom, or Kenwood a good choice?  
HostMaster Mac  
atashi Nose, KH6IJ, 1916-1994  
QSL route  
Trouble with AT-940.

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>  
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>  
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available (by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: Sun, 17 Apr 1994 03:04:48 GMT  
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!usc!nic-nac.CS  
news.claremont.edu!kaiwan.com!wetwa:  
gdstech!bat@network.ucsd.edu  
Subject: 3V8AS - Anyone Get a Card?  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Two guys here on LI got cards back from him. One guy worked him in December 93, got the card back in 4 weeks. I have sent 2 out since late 92, and have nothing. But, unless they send some docs to the League, they will never count for DXCC.

- -

\*-----\*  
\* Pat Masterson D12-25 | KE2LJ@KC2FD \*  
\* Grumman Data Systems | 516-346-6316. \*  
\* Bethpage, NY 11746 | bat@gdstech.grumman.com \*

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Date: 18 Apr 1994 01:09:04 -0400  
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!library.ucla.edu!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!news.ans.net!  
hp81.prod.aol.net!search01.news.aol.com!not-for-mail@network.ucsd.edu  
Subject: Callbook on line?  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

>Is there an online server where I can send EMail containing someones  
>call sign and have it return their name and address?

I have used:  
callbook@sat.datapoint.com

use the line  
lookup xxxxx

73 -- KG0IL  
Joel

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Date: Mon, 18 Apr 1994 07:34:27 GMT  
From: envoy!equinox.ccs.unr.edu!destree@uunet.uu.net  
Subject: dual band: is (one of) Yaesu, Icom, or Kenwood a good choice?  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

SNIP SNIP

: Then, when I finally wanted to trade up to something smaller, I first played  
: with the W2A, but found the user-interface a bit confusing (having some bias  
: with Yaesu). I also didn't see anywhere in the manual the ability of the  
: W2A to perform automatic repeater offsets.

: I ended up picking up an FT-530, and really enjoy it. The display backlighting  
: is absolutely wonderful, the user-interface is easy to use, and the radio  
: is nice and small. I personally really enjoy dual in-band receive  
: (vhf+vhf or uhf+uhf simultaneously), along with auto repeater offset.

SNIP SNIP

Anyway, as a W2A owner, I want to throw my two bits in. It was  
my first radio, so I've grown used to the quirks some have with its user  
interface. However, it does have the repeater offsets, and you can put  
in odd offsets too.

I've had mine since they were introduced, and I've put it through literal hell. A car wreck, and a motorcycle wreck (called for help both times on it), numerous encounters with gravity....etc. It keeps going. The only big thing I wish it had is a lighted keypad.

I have a buddy that bought a 530 a while back (he'll probably see this post). I've played with it, and I'm not sure what radio I like better. I like the lighted keypad on the 530, but I like the display on the W2A more. The 530 has a host of bells and whistles, no question about it. I debated (and still am) selling my W2A to by a 530, but I'm not sure.

It's almost like that old pair of tennis shoes in your closet. You get used to them, and just can't part with them. Hehehe. Oh well, I've got a lighted keypad on my Yaesu 5200 in the car anyway. :)

Louis

Date: Mon, 18 Apr 1994 00:35:50 GMT  
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!library.ucla.edu!news.mic.ucla.edu!unixg.ubc.ca!  
nntp.cs.ubc.ca!cyber2.cyberstore.ca!nwnexus!krel.iea.com!connected.com!  
news.sprintlink.net!sashimi@ihnp4.ucsd.edu  
Subject: HostMaster Mac  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <slayCoC7JB.2G9@netcom.com> slay@netcom.com (Sandy Lynch) writes:

>I tried using several different terminal emulation programs with my KAM,  
>but in order to use the "simultaneous" capability, you need to have some  
>software that utilizes the KAM's "host mode". HostMaster for Mac does.  
>In the DOS world, there are the HostMaster+ (for DOS) and I think KA-GOLD  
>and maybe others that will work. I do not know about other s/w for the  
>Mac that will do it. I use HM for MAC and am completely satisfied with it.

In the dos world (and one day, probably far into the future, in the UNIX world), there is also KAMterm. :-} For Mac users, well, there isn't a Mac version of KAMterm (I don't have a Mac), but when Stan Horzepa took his first look at KAMterm before reviewing it in his column in QST (Feb. 92), he did so under a dos emulator on a Mac. :-)

Feel free to e-mail me for more details. It might help if you include the word ``KAMterm'' in your Subject line...I'm pretty well backlogged on mail, but if it's KAMterm mail, it automatically gets top priority.

Later,  
--jim

--  
73 DE N5IAL (/4) < Running Linux \*1.00\*! >  
jim@n5ial.mythical.com ICBM: 30.23N 86.32W  
|| j.graham@ieee.org Packet: N5IAL@W4ZBB (Ft. Walton Beach, FL)  
E-mail me for information about KAMterm (host mode for Kantronics TNCs).

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Date: 16 Apr 1994 23:41:50 GMT  
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!news.intercon.com!psinntp!psinntp!  
psinntp!news.ge.com!knight.vf.ge.com!cnn.motown.ge.com!epi041!  
lweissma@network.ucsd.edu  
Subject: Katashi Nose, KH6IJ, 1916-1994  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

KH6IJ was my first QSO with Hawaii 25 years ago. I had the pleasure of contacting him many times. He could always pull my crummy signal out of the noise, and QSL'ed 100%. I am very sad to hear he passed away.

Where have all the sunspots gone?

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Larry Weissman AD3Y | All opinions expressed are my own and  
Martin Marietta Corp. | in no way related to my company. All my  
Moorestown, NJ USA | designs are my companies and in no way  
lweissma@motown.ge.com | considered my own.

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Date: Sun, 17 Apr 1994 02:49:28 GMT  
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!usc!nic-nac.CSU.net!csulb.edu!paris.ics.uci.edu!  
news.claremont.edu!kaiwan.com!wetware!spunky.RedBrick.COM!psinntp!psinntp!gdstech!  
gdstech!bat@network.ucsd.edu  
Subject: QSL route  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

We have the following in the local CLuster:  
V21AS: P0 Box 750, St. Johns, Antigua.

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\* Pat Masterson D12-25 | KE2LJ@KC2FD \*

\* Grumman Data Systems | 516-346-6316. \*  
\* Bethpage, NY 11746 | bat@gdstech.grumman.com \*

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Date: 18 Apr 1994 07:32:53 GMT  
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!pipex!sunic!  
news.funet.fi!news.tele.fi!news.valmet.com!imukala!ral@network.ucsd.edu  
Subject: Trouble with AT-940.  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Can anyone help me?  
I have trouble with the AT-940.  
The motors don't stop on the 1.8 MHz and 3.5 MHz bands.  
It doesn't tune these bands. SWR-meter is at maximum.  
What is possible cause? (Where is cold solder joint?)

73 rane

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# Rauno Lankinen ) internet ral@tre-vta.valmet.com #  
# OH3NBJ/OH5NBJ ) phone +358-31-241 2286 #  
# Valmet-Tampella Inc. ) fax +358-31-2412290 #  
# P.O. BOX 267 ) telex 22117 TAMEC SF #  
# SF-33101 TAMPERE, FINLAND ) #

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Date: Mon, 18 Apr 1994 00:26:09 GMT  
From: library.ucla.edu!news.mic.ucla.edu!unixg.ubc.ca!nntp.cs.ubc.ca!  
cyber2.cyberstore.ca!nwnexus!krel.iea.com!connected.com!news.sprintlink.net!  
sashimi.wwa.com!gagme.wwa.com!@ihnp4.ucsd.edu  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <764973671snx@bsdihi.atr.bso.nl>, <2ndpv3\$5fj@eram.esi.com.au>,  
<terjeu.21.2DAE8E5D@fo20.fo.mil.no>ber2.  
Subject : Re: FTP-mail

In article <terjeu.21.2DAE8E5D@fo20.fo.mil.no> terjeu@fo20.fo.mil.no  
(Knut Terje Ulvund) writes:  
>In article <2ndpv3\$5fj@eram.esi.com.au> dave@eram.esi.com.au (Dave Horsfall)  
>writes:

>>Excuse me, but USENET does not necessarily imply access to FTP etc.

>

>There are several FTP-mail server available that performs  
>the ftp task at request and mail back the result !

>  
>Why not use this service to reduce bandwidth ??

Ummmm, Usenet doesn't imply access to e-mail, either. There are people who work at places where they have Usenet read/post access (even to moderated groups---the news server itself has e-mail) and yet have no e-mail access (send or receive). I used to work for a company where this was the case. I, fortunately, had my own access to e-mail outside of the office. Others, however, may not be so lucky (or they may not know how to get it, that they can, etc.).

As long as the article is cross-posted between rec.radio.info and rec.radio.amateur.misc, and not posted twice (once to each group), it isn't taking up any extra bandwidth (other than a few bytes for the extra newsgroup's name in the ``Newsgroups:'' header), disk space, etc., so it hardly makes any difference.

Later,  
--jim

--  
73 DE N5IAL (/4) < Running Linux \*1.00\*! >  
jim@n5ial.mythical.com ICBM: 30.23N 86.32W  
|| j.graham@ieee.org Packet: N5IAL@W4ZBB (Ft. Walton Beach, FL)  
E-mail me for information about KAMterm (host mode for Kantronics TNCs).

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Date: 18 Apr 1994 10:49:04 +0300  
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!pipex!sunic!  
EU.net!news.funet.fi!news.cc.tut.fi!proffa.cc.tut.fi!not-for-mail@network.ucsd.edu  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <phb.766157411@melpar>, <randall.766447571@informix.com>,  
<CoCJK9.LEK@news.Hawaii.Edu>  
Subject : Re: 6 meters

Jeffrey Herman (jherman@uhunix3.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu) wrote:

> Now, someone please tell me the advantage of grid squares over just  
> using one's latitude and longitude.

First of all it is a standard way of telling where you are. If you use longitude and latitude, someone will give the longitude first others the latitude. Someone might forget to give the N/S/E/W and someone will give them in fractional degrees or degrees and minutes.

When you are working with weak signals, it helps a lot that the coordinates are given in a standard format. The locator consisting of 4 (or 6) characters, the first two being letters, the next two digits (and the last two letters).

In Europe, the old 5 character QRA-locator system has been used for decades on VHF and higher. You could pinpoint a station within a few kilometers. There was a problem in that system since the same locator code reappeared every 2500 km. This was not a major problem in normal terrestrial contacts, but with more EME and satellite activity, this became a major problem.

The new world-wide locator system or Maidenhead system was created replacing the old QRA-system. This new 6 character system uniquely defines every locator on the Earth and you can pinpoint a station within a few kilometers.

To get to the same resolution using longitude and latitude you would have to use degrees and minutes. It is much easier to say that my locator is KP11VL than to say it is 61 degrees 29 minutes north and 23 degrees 45 minutes east. Even if a notation like 61N29/23E45 would be used on CW, KP11VL is much shorter.

If there is fast QSB, it helps a lot if you have a short code which can be repeated frequently.

The locator is also very useful, if you manage to copy the locator of another station in the antenna side lobe, then you know where (and which way) to turn your antenna to establish a two-way contact.

Most beacons send the locator in addition to their call sign and you can pinpoint the beacon without an up to date beacon list.

You need this kind of resolution for distance calculations and antenna aiming purposes (particularly on short distances).

On microwaves where the antenna beamwidth might be a degree or two, you have to know the direction to the other station very accurately and thus you have to know the location even more accurately.

Mainly for microwave work, the sub-square can be divided into 100 micro squares and two digits can be appended to the 6 character locator and you can pinpoint a station within a few hundred meters. This 8 character micro-locator was defined in the IARU Region I meeting last year, but I haven't heard anyone using it on the air.

> With lat. and long. given I can  
> immediately get a mental picture as to someone's QTH and even their  
> climate, based mainly on lat. although land mass must be considered,

> too.

In this part of the world you get more information from the prefix :-)

> For example, if I told you that I'm at 22N 158W you would  
> immediately know that I am within the northern tropics in the Central  
> Pacific, and my climate is dictated by the NE trade wind belt, AND  
> you'd also immediately know my time zone.

When I hear 22N the first association is Sahara or Arabia and the hot climate there and when I hear 158W the first association is the Pacific. A bit contradicting associations, so I think I have to consult the map :-).

The time zones are defined at 15 degree intervals, so you have to do some calculations anyway (but in your case it is pretty obvious).

The locator system is based on 20 degree intervals, so you get a rough picture from it too (a few time zones east and west from your QTH).

> Do grid squares provide the same quick mental information without  
> having to 'decode' them by referring to a map of grids?

The first thing you learn is that the station is to the east or to the west of your QTH. This is very important if you only can rotate your antenna 360 degrees and you have a dead zone facing north. You soon learn in which directions some near-by squares are from your QTH without referring to a map.

Paul OH3LWR

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Mail : Hameenpuisto 42 A 26  
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End of Info-Hams Digest V94 #429

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